



EMC Test Adapter for MTCA.4 Modules

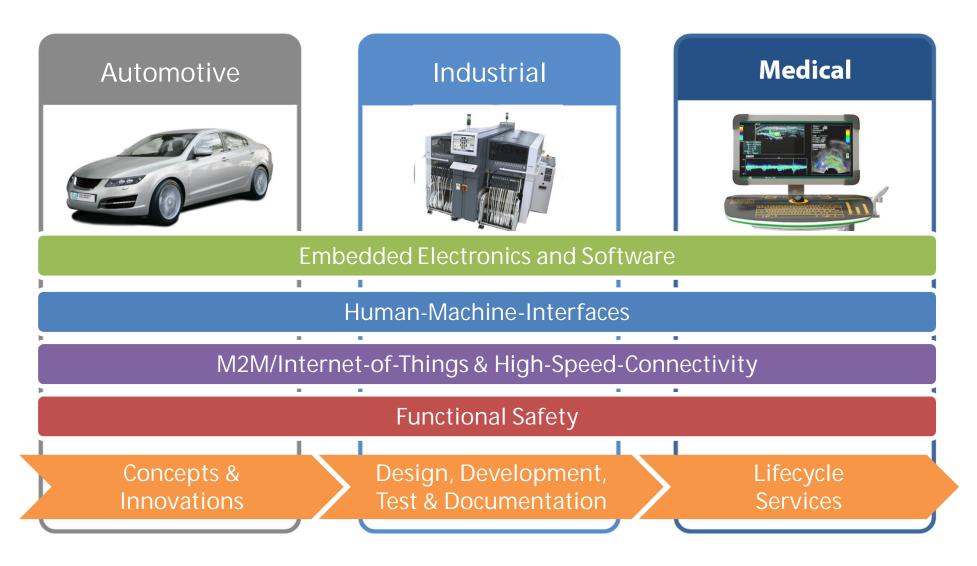
Dr. Heinz Hartmut Ibowski Rudi Ganss

4th MTCA Workshop for Industry and Research Hamburg, 9-10 December 2015

b1 Engineering Solutions GmbBecember 15 | © b1 ES reserves all rights including industrial property rights and all rights of disposal such as copying and passing to third parties.



b1 Engineering Solutions: Markets and Solutions



The MTCA.4 EMC Challenge



All boards within a crate influence each other:

• All boards are coupled via GND





- Near field/far field interference between neighbouring boards
- Boards from different manufacturers
- Noise from neighboring boards may limit performance

Modelling and Classification of MTCA.4 Boards



- Modelling of the GND system by means of equivalent circuits. See: GND Modelling of MTCA.4 Crates (3rd MTCA Workshop)
- Definition of sensitivity classes giving limits on emission and immunity for all coupling paths.
 - Evaluate the model parameters, e.g. the impedances of the equivalent circuits
 - Quantify the susceptibility of components (signals, power supply, ..)
 - Calculate the effectiveness of shielding/filtering/distance on noise attenuation
 - Define the allowed noise levels
- In-System Classification of AMC-Modules
 - system dependent
 - portability to other systems?

Stand Alone Classification of AMC-Modules



Conductive Coupling

- Emission
 - Measurement Setup: stand alone characterization of active components: AMC frequency domain: spectral density (e.g. 10Hz – 100MHz) time domain: voltage / current
 - Measurement Parameter: noise voltage/current payload voltage and on GND (each referenced to measurement GND)
 - Limits: integral, set of curves values: t.b.d.
- Susceptibility
 - Measurement Setup: well defined interfering signal applied to AMC continuous signal, transient signal
 - Measurement Parameter: full functionality of AMC (to be defined in specification of module under test)
 - Limits amplitude of continuous wave signal at certain frequencies amplitude and duration of transient signal

Radiation

still open

EMC Adapter Board Concept



Provide the possibility to evaluate the EMI behavior of AMC modules by spectral or time domain measurements of ground noise currents and voltages

- Standardized AMC connector for AMC card plug-in
- Management and payload power supply
- Power management
- Clock generation
- Selected fat pipe connections
- Basic IPMI functionality (hot-swap, temperature surveillance, ...)
- stand-alone operation

or

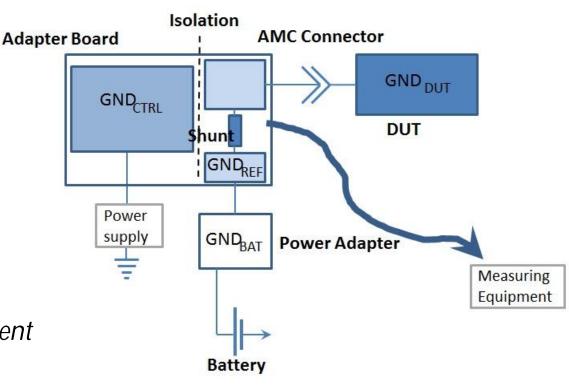
within a MTCA crate replacing the backplane, power module and MCH

→ form factor of MTCA backplane

EMC Adapter Board Measurement Principle

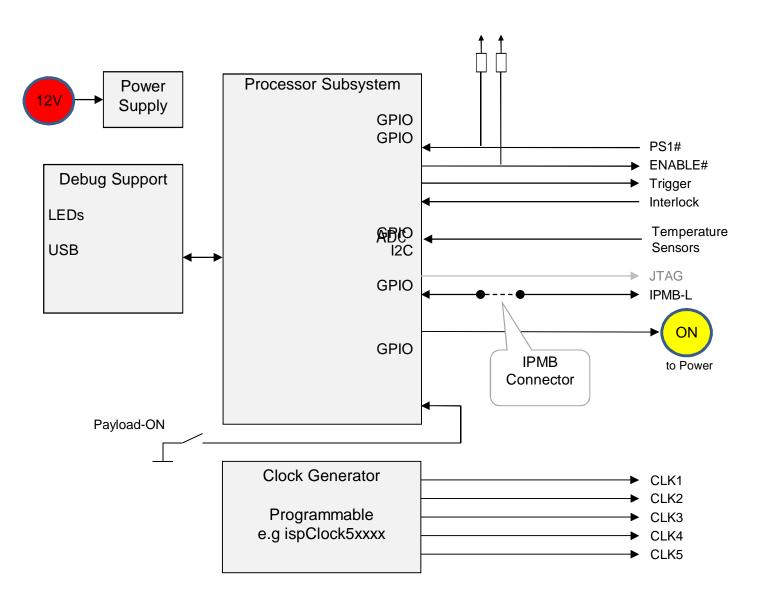


- Measurement of GND current via a shunt resistor
- Grounding concept
 - Battery supply avoid earth loops & noise from external equipment
 - Galvanic isolation of control & measurement
 - measurements may use the ground of the measuring equipment



Controller Block Diagram





Controller HW Functions

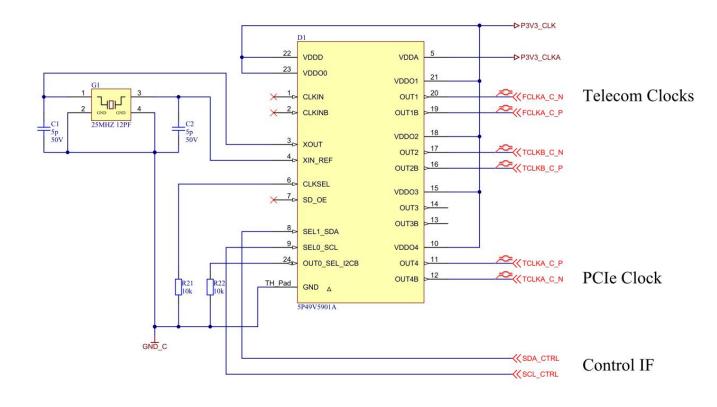


- Processor ATXMEGA128A1-A
- Provide I²C interface for IPMB-L (communication with AMC board) selectable via processor subsystem and connector via jumper.
- Detect present signal PS1#
- Generate ON signal to Power Adapter
- Generate ENABLE# signal to AMC
- Temperature surveillance of the AMC module which indicates critical temperature and shutdown the AMC if the temperature exceeds the tolerable limit.
- *Provide programmable backplane clocks*
- Provide Control&Interlock Signals

Clock Generator



- Programmable Clock Generator
- *I²C serial programming interface*
- Differential Outputs
- LVDS
- 1MHz to 350MHz



PCIe Connection

- external PCIe x4 Interface
- AMC Port 4 to7
- Standard PCIe connector
- Signals have to be provided from PC
- Galvanic Isolation possible using optical interface e.g. SAMTEC

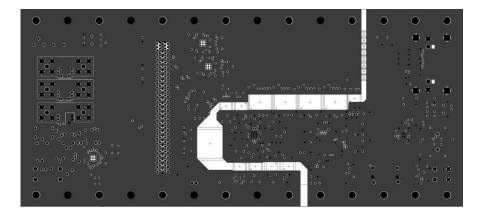


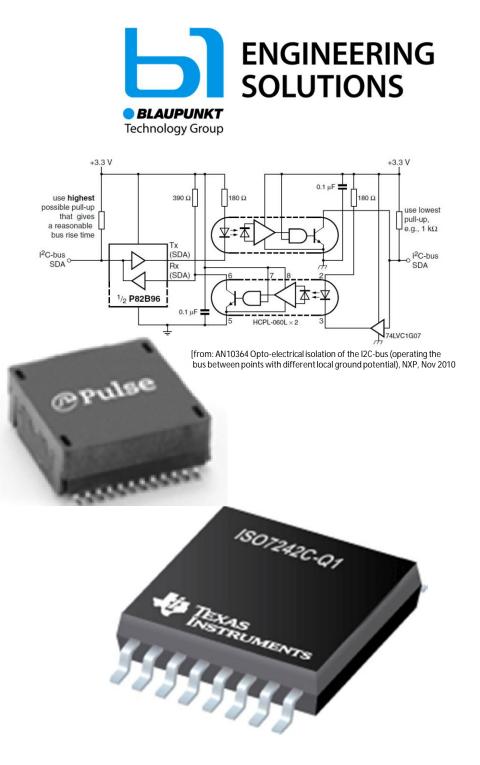




Galvanic Isolation

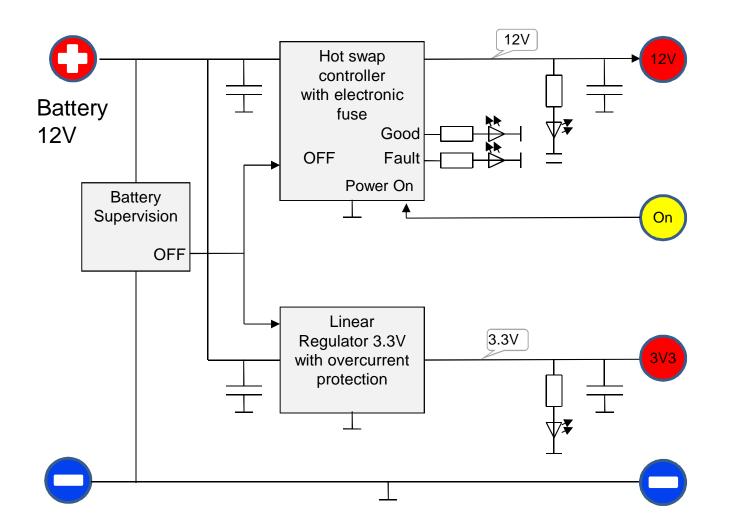
- Between controller & measurement part of adapter board
- Opto coupler for I²C and static signals
- Capacitors for PCIe
- Transformer for LVDS clocks
- Digital isolators for Trigger&Interlock





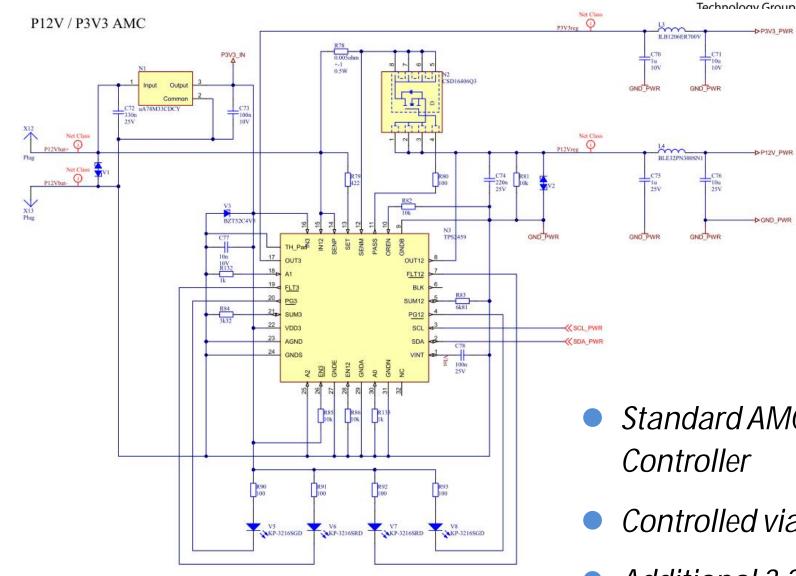
AMC Power Supply Block Diagram





Hot Swap Control





- Standard AMC Hot Swap
- Controlled via I²C
- Additional 3.3V for Optocoupler

Current Measurement



• Four Terminal High Precision Current Sense

Schematic

V = sensing terminal (voltage)

I = current terminal

• www.ohmite.com •

103

Measurement GND separated

Ō

Õ

Ō

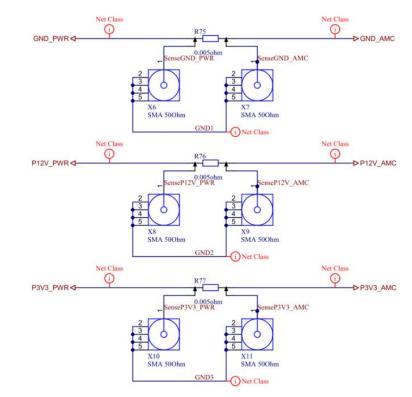
()

Õ

Õ

Connection via SMA connectors





Ō

٢

Õ

Ö

Ō

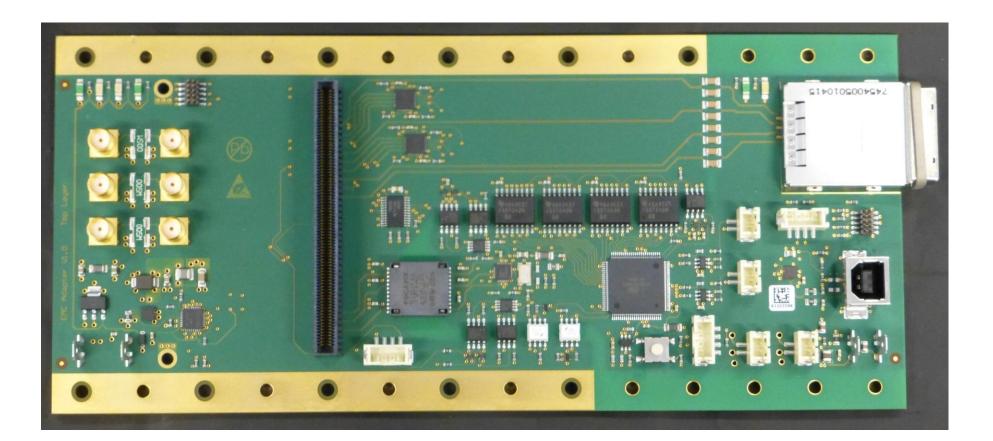
Ō

Õ

(Ō)

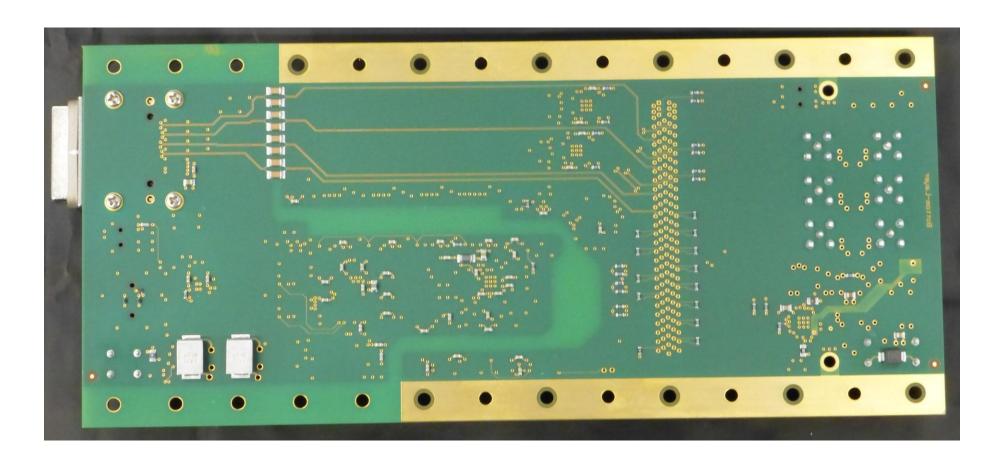
Board – Component Side





Board – Solder Side





Setup with AMC/RTM Board

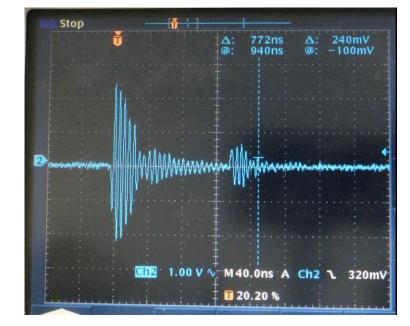


0012/Rev. C KW43/2014

First experiences Hardware Bring Up



- Hardware is basically working (after some small modifications) PCIe / Trigger&Interlock signals not yet tested
- Problem:
 3.3 V Controller Power Supply extremely susceptible for over/undervoltages generates very high noise levels
- Workaround: external 3.3 V supply



First experiences Firmware Bring Up



- only basic features tested up to now
- Power on of AMC module ok
- Programming of Clock generator is working
- IPMI not yet tested
- Terminal interface via USB only unidirectional

Conclusion & Outlook



- An Adapterboard has been developed to measure noise current that an AMC module introduces to a MTCA.4 system
- The measured currents can be used for classifying boards according their contribution to the noise budget of the MTCA.4 system
- Using a standalone adapter eliminates system influences
- Applying strict galvanic isolation between control electronics and the measurement part reduces noise floor of the measurement setup
- Up to now no valid measurements due to low power consumption of tested modules

Next:

- Measurement of modules with higher power consumption
- Analyzing measured results in order to develop a classification scheme



Thank you



Heinz Hartmut Ibowski Senior Hardware Engineer B1 Engineering Solutions GmbH heinz.ibowski@b1-es.com

www.b1-es.com